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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Public Health and Welfare Section

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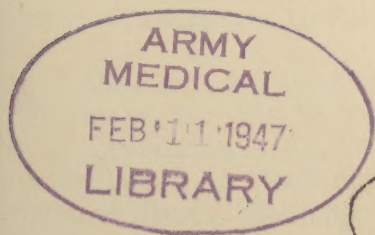
WEEKLY BULLETIN

For Period

20 January - 25 January

1947

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SECTION I

WELFARE

LARA (Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia)

The second overseas shipment of LARA relief supplies from the continental United States has arrived in Yokohama. This shipment, which approximates 380 gross tons, consists of food, clothing and medical supplies made up of the following items:

Flour (wheat)	79,400 pounds
Rice	29,952 pounds
Milk (powdered whole)	73,080 pounds
Cereal	60,000 pounds
Shoes	29,598 pounds
Clothing	142,643 pounds
Medical Supplies	1,720 pounds
Ether	250 pounds
Insulin	1,000 vials
Santarin	100,000 tablets
Aloin	100,000 tablets
Soap	4,999 pounds
Sugar	40,000 pounds
Peaches (dehydrated)	29,200 pounds
Canned goods	140,311 pounds
Potatoes (dehydrated)	530 pounds
Noodles	300 pounds
Vitamins	9,514 pounds
Meal (multiple purpose)	76,533 pounds
Milk (powdered skimmed)	54,520 pounds
Mending kits	1 crate

The above supplies will be centrally warehoused in Yokohama in the warehouse of Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd., where they will be inventoried, allocated and distributed to the using agencies.

The Imperial Japanese Government is responsible for the security, movement, allocation and distribution of these supplies from dock side to using agencies. Before distribution, SCAP is to be advised of the allocation plan. (SCAPIN - 1169, dated 30 Aug 46)

Japanese Red Cross Society

The General Meeting of the Red Cross was held on 21 January 1947, for the purpose of electing officers and conducting other business that would be of concern to the meeting. Prince Tadatsuga Shimadzu was elected President; Mr. Taiichi Hara, First Vice-President and Mr. Tomoharu Akagi, Second Vice-President. The three new officers had been serving in "acting capacities" for the positions to which they were elected. The election was held under the revised statutes adopted by the Society in December 1946 and approved by the Imperial Japanese Government in January 1947. The Empress of Japan is the Patroness and Prince Takamatzu is Honorary President of the Society.

Tabulations on the amount of disaster relief funds raised by the Red Cross for the December earthquake disaster indicates that the receipts will approximate ¥1,000,000. Disaster relief funds collected are being distributed to Prefectural Red Cross Chapters in the affected areas to provide food, clothing, medical supplies and other needs for disaster sufferers. The chapters are coordinating their disaster relief activities with local governmental welfare officials to insure the maximum use of limited resources and to avoid duplication of relief assistance. It is expected that the disaster relief operations will be completed at the close of this month.

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SECTION II

MEDICAL SERVICE

The hospital strength report for the period ending 6 December 1946 shows 3,040 hospitals with a bed capacity of 216,234 of which 106,277 are occupied. During this period 271,722 out-patients were treated.

Frequent inquiries are made of the various division of PH&W Section and Prefectural Military Medical officers, relative to the availability of professional literature and text books to Japanese professional men and educators. In order to bring this subject up to date, the following information is offered:

1. Due to currency restrictions, attempts to secure subscriptions to American journals by Japanese have been prohibited.

2. In November 1945, PH&W requisitioned through technical channels, a complete set of medical text books and obtained subscriptions to all professional journals. These text books were received in January 1946, and periodic issues of the journals have also been received since that time. In view of the fact that only one copy of each text book and journal is available, it is necessary to make arrangements for translation and republication through Japanese sources. Journals and text books have been made available through the Ministry of Health and Welfare to the Japanese for this purpose.

3. Beginning in August 1946, arrangements were made for the Nippon Medical Society which had funds and paper available to publish, in Japanese, a list of titles of articles in the American Journals. This was followed by a series of abstracts of medical articles appearing in current journals. The first of these series of abstracts appeared on the 10th of November 1946. 3000 copies were printed to retail at 7 yen each. The Nippon Medical Association is continuing with this work as long as paper is available to them.

4. In January 1946, an agreement was reached wherein MacMillan & Company authorized Japanese health officials to translate Smillies' "Public Health Administration" into the Japanese to be brought out by a commercial publisher for sale at established prices in Japan.

5. CI&E has added the following list to the Tokyo Information and Education library for use by Japanese nationals:

Collected papers on the Mayo clinic and the Mayo Foundation, V. 34-36, 1942-1944

National Research Council

Antimalarial drugs  
Blood plasma program  
Symposium on pediatrics  
Symposium on physical therapy  
Symposium on psychosomatic medicine; and clinics on other subjects  
Symposium on recent advances in medicine; and from the Pennsylvania hospital unit overseas  
Symposium on recent advances in gynecology and obstetrics  
Symposium on specific methods of treatment

Surgical clinics of North America

Problems in surgery  
Symposium on abdominal surgery  
Symposium on anesthesia, and clinics on other subjects  
Symposium on cancer  
Symposium on common problems in general surgery, and Symposium on rehabilitation.



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Symposium on fractures and dislocations  
Symposium on management of the surgical patient  
Symposium on orthopedic surgery, and Clinics on other subjects  
Symposium on postoperative complication - prevention, recognition and treatment; Symposium on gastro-intestinal surgery; and clinics on other subjects  
Symposium on recent advances in gynecology and obstetrics  
Symposium on recent advances in surgery

Recent Medical Books Received by the Library

Symposium on reparative surgery  
Symposium on surgery of the biliary tract, and Symposium on surgical diagnosis  
Keys to the mosquitoes of Australian region  
Manual of clinical mycology  
Primate malaria  
Report on the medical treatment of Filariasis Bancrofti  
Manual of tropical medicine  
Spontaneous pneumothorax  
Treatment of thermal burns

National research council Committee on medicine.

Manual of dermatology

National research council. Committee on surgery.

Abdominal and genita-urinary injuries  
Burns, shock, wound healing and vascular injuries  
Manual of standard practice of plastic and maxillofacial surgery  
Neurosurgery and thoracic surgery  
Ophthalmology and otolaryngology  
Orthopedic subjects

Medical clinics of North America

Symposium on cardiovascular diseases; Symposium on diseases of blood and blood forming organs; and clinics on other subjects  
Symposium on chemotherapy  
Symposium on chronic diseases

Recent Medical Books Received by the Library

Symposium on infectious and tropical disease  
Symposium on internal medicine in general practice; From the Hammond General hospital, Modesto, California; and symposium on rehabilitation  
Symposium on medical emergencies, and clinics on other subjects  
Symposium on medical emergencies on the home front  
Symposium on neuropsychiatric diseases  
Symposium on new developments in medicine  
Symposium on surgical technic  
Symposium on traumatic surgery  
Symposium on war surgery

In addition, they have added the following U. S. Public Service pamphlet on health:

- a. Care of the Feet.
- b. Health Leaflet -- Whooping Cough.
- c. Standard Plans for Nurseries for Newborn, By Dunham, Shaffer and MacDonald, reprinted from Hospitals, April 1943.
- d. Planning for Integrated Service: A Health Center Unit, reprinted from Hospitals, May 1945.
- e. Health Center Designed for Rural Needs, by J. R. McGibony reprinted from the Modern Hospital, March 1946.
- f. A Plan for Centralized Stores in the Small Hospital, by Gorgas and Hospital Facilities Section, U.S. Public Health Service, reprinted from Hospitals June 1944.
- g. Elements of the General Hospital, reprinted from Hospitals, May 1946.

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h. Public Health Centers, reprinted from Architectural Record, July 1942.

i. The Hospital, a Line Assembly for Medical Care, reprinted from Hospitals, July 1943.

j. Planning for Integrated Service: A 50-Bed Rural Hospital and Health Center, reprinted from Hospitals, July 1945.

k. Planning for Integrated Service: The District Hospital, reprinted from Hospitals, September 1945.

It is planned to extend this reference library facility to other cities of Japan at an early date.

6. In December 1946, a list of medical journals was requested from the Surgeon General's office for use by the medical officers of the Prefectural Military Government Teams. In addition, a number of standard texts are in the process of being approved for submission to the Surgeon General's office for distribution to Military Government Medical officers. The above mentioned journals and texts are for libraries of the Military Government Teams and should be kept intact as such. Japanese professional men and educators should be encouraged to use these libraries for reference.

7. In a conference with Economic Scientific and Strategic Section, G-2, CIS, CDD and PH&W Section on the 2nd of January 1947, it was decided that articles by Japanese scientists, including medical men could be published in American Journals, provided they meet the requirements of being factual, contain no criticism of occupation forces and not of a political nature. These articles will be submitted to Public and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP for approval and future action.

8. As a stimulus to scientific development, Japanese are urged to publish original articles in Japanese journals. However, these articles are subject to the same limitations as described in paragraph 6 above.

9. As further developments appear, Military Government Medical officers will be informed through this bulletin.

### SECTION III

#### VETERINARY AFFAIRS

##### Field Trip to Yamanashi Prefecture

A representative of the division conducted a survey of veterinary affairs in Yamanashi Prefecture. Accompanied by representatives of the Military Government Team and Prefecture Government, dairy farms, milk plants, slaughter houses, livestock farms and laboratories were visited.

##### Livestock Industry

Farm animals are decreasing due to concentrate feed shortage. Animal disease control measures are effective with the exception of Schistosomiasis Japonicum which is endemic in the valley surrounding Kofu and is the cause for rejection of many livers at time of slaughter.

##### Meat Inspection

Ante and post mortem meat inspection is being properly maintained in all slaughter houses and sanitation is comparatively good.

##### Dairy Inspection

All milk is pasteurized by the high temperature method in autoclaves. Milk plants are poorly constructed and short of equipment but clean and

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sanitary. Sanitation on dairy farms is neglected, but the cows are in good condition. The Score Card method of inspection is in use. The 1946 tuberculosis test has been completed. In those instances where defects were found to exist, officials concerned were instructed to institute the necessary corrective measures.

#### Conclusions

Under the guidance of the Public Health Officer from the Military Government Team, the veterinary service in this prefecture appears to be functioning in an approved manner and rapidly approaching pre-war standards.

#### Distribution of Technical Bulletin

For the purpose of improving and standardizing dairy inspection methods, Technical Bulletin TB - PH - Vet 2 has been distributed. Section 1 contains complete instructions concerning dairy farm inspection, including the Score Card system. Section 2 pertains to dairy plant inspection.

#### Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal Industry) reported that no new outbreaks of disease occurred during the period 19-25 January 1947.

### SECTION IV

#### DENTAL AFFAIRS

A meeting of the oral surgery faculties of all dental schools met to discuss new and better instruction methods.

Interim appointments for dental school inspectors were made by the Ministry of Education.

### SECTION V

#### SUPPLY

#### Production

Monthly report of the Ministry of Health and Welfare indicates production of medical supplies for the month of December 1946 as follows:

Medicines (Production & distribution controlled medicines & non- controlled medicines in the Japanese Pharmacopoeia)	¥ 125,189,914
Patent Medicines	¥ 75,411,772
Sanitary Materials	¥ 4,208,318
Dental Materials	¥ 1,574,802
Biologicals	¥ 8,836,078

The above figures represent a sizeable increase in production of medicines and a corresponding decrease in the production of patent medicines.

A total of 6,636 kg's. of sulfamine products were produced. Production of sulfathiazole was increased to 831 kg's.

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Monthly report on production of insect and rodent control supplies during December 1946 indicates production as follows:

10% DDT Powder	119,340 lbs.
Antu (3 gm package rat poison)	2,837,242
Neikorazu (rat poison)	3,328 kg
DDT Dusters	2,998
Sprayer, Knapsack, 3 gallon	43
Sprayer, Semi-automatic, pump type	595
Rat Trap, cage type	910
Rat Trap, Spring type	30,000

A total of 364,331 square yards of gauze cloth has been released to the Ministry of Health and Welfare for production of finished gauze. This quantity was obtained from a commercial company. A corresponding reduction of  $63\frac{1}{2}$  bales of American raw cotton was made in the allocation for the 1st quarter 1947.

The below listed quantities of DDT dusters and spraying equipment were produced during 1946:

DDT Duster	31,846
Sprayer, Knapsack type, 3 gallon	10,000
Sprayer, Semi-automatic, pump type	5,000

Production program as indicated below is planned during the first half of calendar year 1947. This production will be started on or about 1 February 1947:

DDT Duster	100,000
Sprayer, Knapsack type, 3 gallon	50,000
Sprayer, Semi-Automatic, pump type	20,000
Sprayer, hand, $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon	50,000

Three companies (1) Toyo Rayon Company of Otsu, (2) Hodogoya of Tokyo, (3) Takeda Pharmaceutical Company of Osaka have virtually completed design, flowsheets and working drawings of penicillin pilot plant fermenters and continuous flow extraction systems. Blue prints from all companies were studied and analyzed in consultations with company engineers, and criticisms and alterations proposed on the basis of American experience. The engineering proficiency of the Toyo Rayon people in regard to this project is clearly superior to all others so far contacted. Toyo Rayon and Takeda stated construction will begin almost immediately.

The Japanese Diet approved a budget of ¥1,480,000 for penicillin research covering the first quarter of 1947. The bulk of this is earmarked for construction of the government pilot plant. The Ministry of Health and Welfare had sought the sum of ¥ 4,000,000.

#### Distribution

Distribution of medical supplies, both civilian and returned Japanese Army and Navy is steadily increasing. Close supervision over activities of prefectural medicine control companies will be necessary to insure expeditious distribution of available stocks.

The Pharmaceutical Affairs Section of the Ministry of Health and Welfare is issuing directives to the prefectural governors, to insure that the flow of medical supplies to the consumers proceeds with the least delaying action possible. This subject will be followed up by the Ministry of Health and Welfare, and disciplinary action will be taken against the responsible officials in the prefectures who fail to comply with the directive issued pertaining to distribution of medical supplies.

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## Narcotics

Investigation of recent narcotic thefts conclusively shows that narcotics held by local wholesalers must be securely stored. Each theft provides quantities of narcotics for internal illicit traffic and for possible smuggling operations to Korea, Formosa and China in lieu of yen and of restricted goods which are more easily detected than narcotics. The Japanese Government has been advised every effort must be exerted by police and narcotic officials to prevent burglaries and robberies and to apprehend the perpetrators. SCAPIN 1319-A requires that SCAP be notified of each major violation promptly. This is to insure that the proper actions are promptly taken.

Osaka and Tokyo narcotic officials accompanied the Narcotic Control Officer on a tour of inspections in the Tokyo area for the purpose of instruction in narcotic investigative methods. One doctor was found addicted to morphine, taking fifteen morphine injections per day. The morphine was obtained from illicit sources. Another doctor, formerly in the Japanese Army, had a quantity of unreported narcotics. One hundred rounds of revolver ammunition were also found in his possession. When the investigations are completed, there will probably be five or six additional addicts involved.

The Narcotic Division, Ministry of Health and Welfare, appointed two additional pharmacists for narcotic control work in the Japanese Government. All such employees are carefully chosen, properly screened, and given orientation lectures in their assignments by the Narcotic Control Officer.

Another release of former Japanese military narcotics was approved. Additional releases are not anticipated during the next few months.

## SECTION VI

### PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

#### Typhus Control

According to reports from the Ministry of Health and Welfare, a total of 612 cases of typhus have been reported in Japan since 1 October 1946. Up to 21 January 1947 cases have been reported from all but 8 prefectures during this period. Complement fixation tests on blood specimens taken from cases in several sections of Japan indicate the presence of murine typhus as well as epidemic typhus.

In the light of these findings, control measures should include the use of DDT 10% dust for flea control, applied along rat runways, around openings of rat-burrows and around rat harborages in homes and buildings near reported suspect typhus cases. This dusting should be followed by a well planned rodent control program.

The importance of the execution of a spray program in trains, stations, street-cars, theaters, etc., is emphasized.

Major T. O. Berge of the 406th General Medical Laboratory and Captain M. C. Gephardt are in the Nagoya area with a fully equipped laboratory car engaged in collecting blood specimens and pertinent data in an effort to determine the extent of murine typhus in that general region.

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### Rodent and Ectoparasite Study

The study dealing with the collection of rodents and their parasites in three selected areas of Tokyo began on 8 January 1947. This study is being made to determine:

- a. Species of rodents
- b. Species of ectoparasites
- c. Population density of ectoparasites (fleas in particular).
- d. If rodents and their ectoparasites are infected with rickettsiae of (a) murine typhus, (b) epidemic typhus and P. pestis of plague.

The rodent "take" is averaging about thirty-five animals per day from three hundred live traps. The flea index is low and only two species of fleas have been found--Ctenocephalides canis and Nosopsyllus fasciatus. No Xenopsylla cheopis have been found.

No evidences of typhus or plague infections have as yet been demonstrated. The study will continue for an indefinite period.

### Sanitation

The organization and training of sanitary teams for disinfection work has taken top priority in the agenda of sanitation, due to the occurrence of sporadic cases of typhus. Efforts to prevent any widespread recurrence of typhus is being made by intense concentration on:

1. Early case finding, reporting and thorough disinfection of all people who presumably could have been in contact with the foci of infection.
2. Residual spraying of railroad cars with a DDT - Pyrethrum - creosol solution is being done to prevent the spread and migration of the infection by the crowds habituating these facilities. Details appear under typhus control.

All prefectural Military Government medical officers and chiefs of the Japanese prefectural health departments have been thoroughly instructed in the measures to be taken to prevent a recurrence of last year's typhus outbreak.

### Water Supply

A conference was held with representatives from ESS, Industry Division, Chemicals Branch, 8th Army Eng. L-5 Section, 8th Army GHQ Engineer, Sanitary Engineer Branch of the Preventive Medicine Division of the Public Health and Welfare Section of GHQ, SCAP, to discuss chlorine for water supplies. It was agreed that a 500 ton monthly floating surplus be maintained, half to be retained in Army stock piles and half at water works. The chlorine is to be procured from Japanese sources.

### Venereal Disease Control

Military Government Health Officers should give the closest supervision to their major health center venereal disease clinic. The medical and nursing techniques used there, as well as the general handling and public health teaching of the patients must be according to modern public health standards. Archaic treatment methods and mechanical handling of patients without regard for possible pathology present, such as is seen in hospitals for prostitutes, should not be tolerated. Each patient must receive a complete study and individual care.

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This venereal disease clinic in the major health center will be the place where additional physicians and nurses, who will staff other health center V.D. clinics, will be trained. These health center clinics eventually will be the places where senior medical students will receive their public health training in modern venereal disease control methods.

Laboratories doing the diagnostic work for the health center clinics should have their techniques checked, and receive as much supervision as is practicable from nearby U.S. Army laboratory technicians.

In so far as it can be done, the prefectural authorities should be encouraged to require a serological test for syphilis on all pregnant women.

If labor or agricultural unions are an important group in the prefectures, they should be called upon to play an important part in the community V.D. Council.

#### Port Quarantine

Repatriation from the Russian-controlled area continues at the rates which were agreed upon. For the month of February 60,000 shipping spaces have been requested by the Russian Authorities for the movement of repatriates from Dairen.

The ports of Genzan and Kanko in North Korea, Nakhodka in Siberia, and Maoka on Sakhalin are not out-processing any repatriates at the present time.

The Japanese Government has been instructed to carry out health and customs processing on the first group of German nationals to be repatriated to Germany. These people will be assembled at Uraga where they will board ship for their homeland.

The Repatriation Reception Center at Hakodate is soon to go on a standby basis. This will leave only the centers at Maizuru, Uraga, Sasebo and Kure on an active status. Uraga is being held open for the completion of repatriation to Germany.

#### Report of Quarantinable Disease at Ports:

Week Ending 11 January: Repatriation ship, EIHO MARU, from Genzan, to Sasebo; smallpox, 2 cases, no deaths. Date of diagnosis, 8 January.

Week Ending 12 January - Negative.

#### SECTION VII

#### NUTRITION CONSULTANT

#### Nutrition Survey - Week Ending 24 January 1947

Presented are summarized tables on the average deviation of body weights of more than 10% together with percentage of individuals showing symptoms associated with nutritional deficiencies in cities of Japan.

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# NUTRITION SURVEY - JAPANESE CITIES - 1946

Average deviation of body weights of more than 10% in cities in Japan from the Japanese standard weight for a given age, sex, height and weight in percentages of the number examined (shown in parentheses). Cities included are Tokyo, "4 cities" (Nagoya, Osaka, Kure and Fukuoka) and "2 cities" (4 cities plus Sumoto, Sendai, Kanazawa and Matsuyama). For November, the data are given complete for those underweight, overweight and within the 10% limit, but for May and August, only the underweights are shown. The February findings are not included as they were surveyed for deviations of more than 5%.

Tokyo	Month No.	Age	0-1 % Kg	2-5 % Kg	6-10 % Kg	11-15 % Kg	16-20 % Kg	21-30 % Kg	31-40 % Kg	41-50 % Kg	51- % Kg	Average % Kg
	May	32,871 Less	27.8 1.7 (1236)	24.4 2.3 (3960)	15.2 3.4 (5565)	17.1 4.9 (4393)	21.3 7.3 (2303)	23.2 7.6 (4093)	32.0 7.7 (4021)	40.3 8.3 (3736)	59.4 9.1 (3564)	28.2 6.7 (32,871)
	Aug.	31,114 Less	27.9 1.6 (1173)	18.3 3.0 (4045)	12.0 2.8 (5115)	19.3 5.2 (4346)	26.5 8.3 (2138)	30.0 8.1 (3776)	36.2 8.3 (3795)	47.0 7.5 (3451)	64.1 8.9 (3275)	29.9 7.0 (31,114)
	Nov.	29,668 Less	22.8 1.9	15.5 2.1	9.0 2.7	10.3 4.6	13.2 6.5	17.6 6.6	23.4 6.5	31.5 7.1	45.9 7.8	19.8 5.8
		±	55.2	68.3	71.0	68.2	67.8	68.4	65.3	60.8	50.1	65.2
	Over	22.0 1.6 (1349)	16.2 2.3 (4379)	20.0 3.1 (5433)	21.5 4.5 (3557)	19.0 8.8 (1788)	14.0 6.8 (3396)	11.3 7.2 (3495)	7.7 7.5 (3192)	4.0 6.2 (3073)	15.0 4.7 (29,668)	
4 Cities May												
	Aug.	31,347 Less	32.5 1.4 (1244)	16.0 2.2 (3742)	10.9 3.4 (4599)	16.5 5.0 (3943)	20.3 7.0 (2523)	25.3 7.4 (4437)	36.1 7.6 (3950)	45.8 8.1 (3532)	60.7 8.7 (3677)	29.0 6.8 (31,347)
	Nov.	29,906 Less	25.3 1.5	15.9 1.9	9.0 3.0	9.6 5.1	11.9 7.1	15.2 7.5	22.4 7.6	30.2 8.0	44.8 8.3	19.6 6.4
		±	51.7	67.2	69.6	68.3	69.6	72.2	67.0	61.6	51.6	65.4
	Over	23.0 1.5 (1432)	16.9 2.3 (3840)	21.4 3.2 (4736)	22.1 5.1 (4044)	18.5 7.6 (2201)	12.6 7.6 (3462)	10.6 7.8 (3629)	8.2 7.6 (3152)	3.6 8.0 (3401)	15.0 4.9 (29,906)	



NUTRITION SURVEY - JAPANESE CITIES - 1946 (Continued)

Cities in Hay

Month No.	Age	0-1	2-5 d Kg	6-10 d Kg	11-15 d Kg	16-20 d Kg	21-30 d Kg	31-40 d Kg	41-50 d Kg	51- d Kg	Average d Kg										
Aug 46,364	Less	29.5 (1905)	1.5 (5564)	16.0 (6798)	2.3 (5443)	10.8 (5443)	3.4 (3725)	17.3 (6103)	5.1 (5818)	23.6 (5058)	7.2 (5510)	25.5 (46,364)									
Nov. 46,669	Less	24.4	1.5	14.3	2.0	7.7	3.1	8.1	5.1	10.5	7.1	13.6	7.6	19.8	7.6	22.1	7.8	11.6	8.3	17.6	6.4
	+	53.8		69.0		79.2		64.9		64.2		72.9		68.0		62.0		41.0		66.1	
	-																				
Over		21.8 (2046)	1.5	16.7 (4689)	2.3	22.1 (7117)	3.2	23.0 (6312)	5.1	21.3 (3206)	7.8	15.5 (4259)	8.0	12.2 (5297)	8.0	9.9 (4475)	7.8	4.4 (5016)	8.0	16.3 (46,669)	5.2

Extrapolated

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## SECTION VIII

### VITAL STATISTICS

Births The number of births reported (183,965) in December is the lowest number recorded in the last 4 months and represents a 6 percent decline from the high point (195,993) established in November. The birth rate declined 9 percent from 32.6 per 1,000 population in November to 29.6 in December. The decrease was slightly more pronounced in the non-city population than in the population living in cities or "shi".

Deaths Deaths increased for the first time in 6 months but did not reach the high levels established from July to September. The number reported for December (102,103) represents a 15 percent increase over the November figure (88,425). In the previous summation it was pointed out that the registrations for July, August and September were probably artificially high due to the inclusion of deaths of Japanese nationals outside of Japan. The increase in December, however, is in line with past experience and reflects the usual increase in deaths during the winter months when respiratory diseases are at a peak.

The death rate increased nearly 12 percent from 14.7 in November to 16.4 in December. Increases were recorded in all prefectural rates except those for Hokkaido, Aomori, Akita, Nagano and Nagasaki. In general, the greatest increases in rates occurred in prefectures in central and southern Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu. Exceptionally high relative increases were recorded for the prefectures which suffered from the earthquake and tidal wave.

Infant Deaths Infant deaths (16,739) increased more than 45 percent above the November figure (11,390) to establish a new high for the last 6 months of 1946. Infant deaths accounted for nearly 40 percent of the increase in total deaths. The infant death rate was 91.0 per 1,000 live births. The infant death rate among the non-city or "gun" population (95.7 in December) has been consistently higher than among the city or "shi" population (79.7 in December), but the trends have followed very much the same pattern.

Stillbirths Stillbirths continued to increase. The number reported for December (9,350) was nearly 8 percent higher than the number reported for November (8,662). The December rate was 50.8 per 1,000 live births. Although the city rate (58.9) remained higher than the non-city rate (47.4) nearly all of the increase occurred in the non-city areas.

Marriages Marriages continued to increase and, in fact, reached a new high point for the 6 month period July to December. The number reported in December (64,393) was more than 20 percent higher than the number reported in November (52,177).

The marriage rate of 10.4 per 1,000 population was approximately 20 percent higher than the November rate of 8.7. The city rate increased only 7 percent from 8.4 to 9.0 and the non-city rate increased 25 percent from 8.8 to 11.0.

Divorces The number of divorces in December (6,627) was approximately 6 percent higher than the figure (6,245) reported for the previous month. The entire increase occurred in non-city areas and there was even a slight decrease in the number of divorces recorded for cities or "shi". The divorce rate for all Japan was 1.1 in December compared with 1.0 in November.

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Corrections November reports from 8 villages in 2 prefectures, which were received too late to be included in the November Summary are shown below:

	Birth	Death	Infant Death	Stillbirth	Marriage	Divorce
Total	114	69	11	6	36	6
Hokkaido	47	24	9	5	11	0
Yamaguchi	67	45	2	1	25	6

Because a fire destroyed the local office, no report for November or December has been received from Mizukami-mura, Tama-gun, Kumamoto prefecture. This is a small village which had only 17 births and 9 deaths in October.

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NUMBER OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, INFANT DEATHS, STILL BIRTHS, MARRIAGES  
AND DIVORCES REPORTED ACCORDING TO PREFECTURE, DECEMBER 1946

Area	Births	Deaths	Infant Deaths	Still Births	Marriages	Divorces
All Japan	183,965	102,103	16,739	9,350	64,393	6,627
Total all "Shi"	54,370	29,856	4,336	3,201	17,029	1,941
Total all "Gun"	129,595	72,247	12,403	6,149	47,364	4,686
Aichi	7,401	3,696	668	289	2,011	199
Akita	3,383	1,672	354	198	1,654	178
Aomori	3,223	1,526	363	140	1,109	113
Chiba	5,169	2,881	549	239	1,749	119
Ehime	3,813	1,831	296	168	1,312	148
Fukui	1,438	987	130	92	639	77
Fukuoka	8,529	4,398	712	417	2,521	309
Fukushima	4,578	2,373	408	260	1,711	214
Gifu	3,314	2,014	344	144	1,090	127
Gumma	3,767	1,841	313	236	1,259	113
Hiroshima	4,216	2,639	374	225	1,717	236
Hokkaido	9,297	4,473	940	452	3,218	240
Hyogo	6,304	3,737	522	369	1,971	235
Ibaraki	5,322	2,610	532	244	1,616	112
Ishikawa	2,469	1,201	249	109	1,088	114
Iwate	3,349	1,784	391	156	1,182	148
Kagawa	2,366	1,212	222	119	828	87
Kagoshima	4,177	2,331	327	205	1,352	176
Kanagawa	4,591	2,479	400	240	1,513	133
Kochi	2,298	1,881	208	106	826	107
Kumamoto	4,713	2,501	376	200	1,634	159
Kyoto	3,675	2,133	287	192	1,040	132
Mie	3,323	1,953	346	152	968	97
Miyagi	3,541	1,821	306	217	1,411	123
Miyazaki	3,254	1,430	270	135	832	111
Nagano	4,300	3,062	401	250	1,897	136
Nagasaki	4,297	2,484	329	172	1,436	141
Nara	1,618	1,133	147	86	563	58
Niigata	5,060	2,860	425	258	3,056	218
Oita	3,084	1,839	288	154	1,088	111
Okayama	3,727	2,419	385	227	1,253	147
Osaka	6,935	3,887	564	387	1,832	231
Saga	2,526	1,448	276	90	725	82
Saitama	5,606	2,788	525	299	1,607	131
Shiga	1,867	1,368	186	105	582	68
Shimane	2,251	1,283	210	138	898	108
Shizuoka	5,486	3,359	506	258	1,970	222
Tochigi	3,711	1,854	328	211	1,189	116
Tokushima	2,163	1,298	211	142	656	92
Tokyo	9,688	5,187	768	533	3,353	294
Tottori	1,262	746	100	87	470	56
Toyama	2,779	1,285	286	117	1,263	176
Wakayama	1,942	1,443	143	89	657	91
Yamagata	2,763	1,757	300	145	1,739	122
Yamaguchi	3,600	2,148	288	209	1,279	160
Yamanashi	1,790	1,051	186	89	629	60

Japanese source: Cabinet Bureau of Statistics.



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BIRTH, DEATH, INFANT DEATH, STILLBIRTH, MARRIAGE AND  
DIVORCE RATES ACCORDING TO PREFECTURE, DECEMBER 1946

Prefecture	Birth Rate*	Death Rate*	Infant Death Rate**	Still Birth Rate**	Marriage Rate*	Divorce Rate*
All Japan	29.6	16.4	91.0	50.8	10.4	1.1
Total all						
"Shi"	28.8	15.8	79.7	53.9	9.0	1.0
Total all						
"Gun"	30.0	16.7	95.7	47.4	11.0	1.1
Aichi	29.9	14.9	90.3	39.0	8.1	0.8
Akita	33.3	16.5	104.6	58.5	16.3	1.8
Aomori	34.8	16.5	112.6	43.4	12.0	1.2
Chiba	30.3	16.9	106.2	46.2	10.3	0.7
Ehime	32.5	15.6	77.6	44.1	11.2	1.3
Fukui	24.3	16.7	90.4	64.0	10.8	1.3
Fukuoka	34.6	17.3	83.5	48.9	10.2	1.3
Fukushima	28.1	14.6	89.1	56.8	10.5	1.3
Gifu	27.0	16.4	103.8	43.5	8.9	1.0
Gunma	29.1	14.2	83.1	62.6	9.7	0.9
Hiroshima	26.1	15.3	88.7	53.4	10.6	1.5
Hokkaido	31.4	15.1	101.1	48.6	10.9	0.8
Hyogo	26.3	15.6	82.8	58.5	8.2	1.0
Ibaraki	32.3	15.8	100.0	45.8	9.8	0.7
Ishikawa	33.1	16.1	100.9	44.1	14.6	1.5
Iwate	32.4	17.3	116.8	46.6	11.4	1.4
Kagawa	31.9	16.4	93.8	50.3	11.2	1.2
Kagoshima	30.2	16.8	78.3	49.1	9.8	1.3
Kanagawa	26.8	14.5	87.1	52.3	8.8	0.8
Kochi	33.9	27.8	90.5	46.1	12.2	1.6
Kumamoto	34.0	18.0	79.8	42.4	11.8	1.1
Kyoto	26.7	15.5	78.1	52.2	7.5	1.0
Mie	28.5	16.8	104.1	45.7	8.3	0.8
Miyagi	28.5	14.7	86.4	61.3	11.4	1.0
Miyazaki	40.0	17.6	83.0	41.5	10.2	1.4
Nagano	25.0	17.8	93.3	58.1	11.0	0.8
Nagasaki	35.7	20.6	76.6	40.0	11.9	1.2
Nara	25.6	17.9	90.9	53.2	8.9	0.9
Niigata	25.6	14.5	84.0	51.0	15.5	1.1
Oita	31.6	18.9	93.4	49.9	11.2	1.1
Okayama	28.5	18.5	103.3	60.9	9.6	1.1
Osaka	27.4	15.4	81.3	55.8	7.2	0.9
Saga	34.7	19.9	109.3	35.6	10.0	1.1
Saitama	32.5	16.2	93.6	53.3	9.3	0.8
Shiga	26.4	19.4	99.6	56.2	8.2	1.0
Shimane	31.2	17.8	93.3	61.3	12.5	1.5
Shizuoka	28.6	17.5	92.2	47.0	10.3	1.2
Tochigi	29.1	14.5	88.4	56.9	9.3	0.9
Tohushima	30.7	18.4	97.5	65.6	9.3	1.3
Tokyo	27.3	14.6	77.3	55.0	9.4	0.8
Tottori	26.7	15.8	79.2	60.9	9.9	1.2
Toyama	35.1	16.2	102.9	42.1	15.9	2.2
Wakayama	24.5	18.2	73.6	45.8	8.3	1.1
Yamagata	25.1	16.0	108.6	52.5	15.8	1.1
Yamaguchi	30.8	18.4	80.0	58.1	10.9	1.4
Yamanashi	26.4	15.5	103.9	49.7	9.3	0.9

\* Per annum rates per 1,000 population.

\*\*Per annum rates per 1,000 live births.

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SECTION IX

SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Health Insurance

The Insurance Bureau of the Ministry of Health and Welfare reported a conference has been held with insurance department heads from all prefectures in the Kanto Region and Tokyo-To, relative to increasing the patient census and emphasizing greater use of the Chiba Health Insurance Tuberculosis Sanatorium. Adjustments are being made to admit members of the National Health Insurance Associations in the Chiba Prefecture to the aforementioned sanatoriums on a reimburseable basis. The Sanatorium has adequate facilities and staff supplemented by a reasonable budget to operate at near capacity.

Postal Insurance

Post Office Insurance and Annuities are two programs administered by the Ministry of Communications which are comparable to the usual life and endowment or retirement commercial policies, but due to the extremely wide application (over 91 million policies with 26 million yen face value are currently effective) consideration must be given to these systems in appraising the social insurance.

SECTION X

MEMORANDA TO IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

- PHMJG-8 20 Jan 47 - Correction of error in Japanese Translation of Imperial Ordinance No. 421
- PHMJG-9 20 Jan 47 - Additions to list of Reported Diseases.
- PHMJG-10 21 Jan 47 - Application for Release of Certain Former Japanese Military Narcotics.

*Crawford F. Sams*

CRAWFORD F. SAMS  
Colonel, Medical Corps,  
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section

3 Incls:

1. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan - week ending 18 January 1947, with digest.
2. Weekly Summary Report of Venereal Diseases in Japan - week ending 18 January 1947.
3. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan for 52 week period ending 28 December 1946 with digest.

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SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM  
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN  
WEEK ENDING 18 JANUARY 1947

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	85	NR	206	17	5	NR	8	5
AOMORI	12	4	26	8	2	-	2	-
IWATE	2	4	22	8	1	-	1	-
MIYAGI	13	-	25	2	2	-	10	1
AKITA	16	-	54	3	1	-	3	-
YAMAGATA	31	3	75	8	3	1	7	3
FUKUSHIMA	26	-	36	-	1	-	1	-
IBARAKI	7	-	19	-	2	1	8	3
TOCHIGI	9	2	18	3	3	-	5	-
GUNMA	4	2	18	3	-	-	2	1
SAITAMA	11	1	31	3	-	-	4	1
CHIBA	17	-	42	1	-	-	3	1
TOKYO	53	8	125	21	13	6	20	2
KANAGAWA	6	1	39	6	1	-	2	1
CHIGATA	1	1	52	5	-	-	5	2
TOYAMA	9	-	14	1	-	-	-	1
ISHIKAWA	20	-	26	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUI	2	1	46	1	-	-	10	4
YAMAGASHI	3	-	3	-	-	2	2	-
NAGANO	10	2	34	3	-	-	-	-
GIFU	4	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	16	3	25	3	5	1	10	1
AICHI	62	3	62	4	-	-	1	-
NAI	16	-	58	1	-	-	-	1
SHIGA	3	-	9	1	-	-	2	-
KIOTO	12	-	30	3	18	-	21	2
OSAKA	23	-	32	1	1	-	3	-
KYOGO	29	1	77	1	1	-	4	-
KARA	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	6	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	11	2	-	-	1	-
SHIMANE	2	1	13	2	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	22	1	42	3	1	-	1	-
HIROSHIMA	9	4	31	4	-	-	2	1
YAMAGUCHI	25	1	52	5	2	1	4	2
TOKUSHIMA	10	1	19	1	-	-	1	-
KAGAWA	5	-	11	-	6	-	8	-
EHIME	45	5	143	10	-	-	3	1
KOCHI	3	-	15	1	1	1	1	2
FUKUOKA	37	4	198	9	1	-	4	2
SAGA	27	4	69	7	1	-	5	-
NAGASAKI	15	-	52	5	1	-	1	5
KUMAMOTO	5	-	15	-	-	-	-	3
OITA	5	9	75	10	1	1	1	1
MIYAZAKI	15	3	40	4	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	18	3	55	12	-	-	2	2
TOTALS	808	72	2466	182	72	10	169	54
RATE								
Current	57.5	5.1	48.2	1.3	5.1	0.7	4.2	1.3
Previous	57.6	5.7			3.6	1.9		



Weekly Report - 18 January 1947  
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID				PARATYPHOID			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	7	NR	43	6	3	NR	3	-
AOMORI	8	1	25	3	-	-	2	-
IWATE	3	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	9	-	31	1	1	-	3	-
AKITA	3	-	4	-	-	-	1	-
YAMAGATA	12	5	28	7	3	-	7	1
FUKUSHIMA	27	-	42	1	1	-	3	-
IBARAKI	14	-	26	-	2	-	9	1
TOCHIGI	10	-	14	-	2	-	2	-
GUMMA	2	1	10	1	1	-	2	-
SAITAMA	7	-	14	-	1	-	2	1
CHIBA	15	1	32	1	5	-	8	-
TOKYO	18	-	48	6	7	-	21	1
KANAGAWA	21	-	59	5	6	-	9	1
NIIGATA	4	-	13	3	3	-	4	-
TOYAMA	3	2	5	2	-	-	1	-
ISHIKAWA	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	-
FUKUI	1	-	20	-	1	-	3	-
YAMAGASHI	3	-	3	-	1	-	1	-
NAGANO	11	-	16	1	3	-	7	-
GIFU	9	-	18	-	3	-	4	-
SHIZUOKA	19	-	30	1	4	-	7	-
AICHI	12	1	20	1	5	-	7	-
RIE	13	-	26	1	1	-	5	-
SHIGA	2	-	4	-	1	-	1	-
KYOTO	4	-	11	6	1	-	2	1
OSAKA	6	-	14	-	5	-	9	-
HYOGO	12	2	42	2	-	-	2	-
NARA	1	-	5	1	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	8	2	21	3	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	2	1	10	1	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	6	2	14	2	1	-	1	-
OKAYAMA	9	-	30	1	1	-	2	-
HIROSHIMA	6	2	33	2	2	-	5	-
YAMAGUCHI	7	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	6	1	27	1	-	-	2	2
KAGAWA	-	1	12	7	1	-	4	-
EHIME	4	-	7	1	1	-	1	-
KOCHI	7	-	12	2	1	-	4	-
FUKUOKA	10	-	29	2	-	-	4	-
SAGA	-	-	8	-	-	-	3	-
NAGASAKI	4	-	5	-	-	-	1	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	-
OITA	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
MIYAZAKI	2	-	8	1	3	-	5	-
KAGOSHIMA	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
TOTAL	330	22	845	72	72	0	162	8
RATE								
Current	23.5	1.6	30.1	1.7	5.1	0.	3.9	0.2
Previous	22.0	2.6			4.0	0.3		



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Continued -

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				EPIDEMIC TYPHUS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	1	NR	5	-	6	NR	15	4
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	2	1	4	1
AKITA	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	2	-	14	1	3	-	5	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
SAITAMA	-	-	1	-	3	-	9	1
CHIBA	4	1	6	2	2	-	7	-
TOKYO	-	-	-	-	11	1	42	2
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	3
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	3	-	6	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	21	-	48	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
OSAKA	3	-	5	-	3	-	4	-
HYOGO	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-
HARA	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
SHIMANE	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	3	-	4	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	4	1	-	-	1	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	15	2	46	5	76	2	185	12
RATE								
Current	1.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	5.4	0.1	4.4	0.3
Previous	0.9	0.1			5.0	0.5		



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PREFECTURE	MALARIA				CHOLERA			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	4	NR	8	-	-	NR	-	-
AOMORI	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	1	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	1	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	5	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	9	-	19	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	10	-	25	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	9	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	5	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	4	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	7	-	24	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	8	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	24	-	24	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	3	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	4	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	4	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	10	-	22	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	11	-	22	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	12	-	22	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	2	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	21	-	72	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	8	-	29	1	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	3	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	4	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	9	-	26	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	216	0	485	1	-	-	0	0
RATE								
Current	15.4	0.0	11.5	0.02	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Previous	13.6	0.0			0.0	0.0		



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Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS				JAP. B. ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)
HOKKAIDO	9	NR	13	-	9	NR	12	1	-	NR	-	-
AOMORI	2	-	3	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	3	-	5	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	4	-	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	5	-	5	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	6	2	8	2	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	12	-	25	-	13	4	18	5	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIGATA	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AIE	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	12	-	21	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	7	-	7	-	6	-	11	3	-	-	-	-
KYOGO	3	-	4	-	3	-	5	1	-	-	-	-
HARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	1	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	5	1	10	1	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	70	0	119	1	62	8	107	20	1	1	1	2
RATE	5.0											
Current		0.0	2.8	0.02	4.4	0.6	2.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.02	0.05
Previous	2.4	0.1			2.2	0.3			0.0	0.0		

Cumulative cases and deaths include all reported, beginning with the week ending 4 January through the current week for all diseases.

Rates per 100,000.

Plague: 0

Prepared by: Public Health & Welfare  
Section, GHQ, SCAP  
(From Japanese sources).





Digest of Weekly Summary Report of Communicable Diseases  
For the Week Ending 18 January 1947

The number of diphtheria cases (806) reported for the week ending 18 January was nearly the same as reported in the previous week (807). Diphtheria deaths (72) were also about the same as in the previous week (80). The current and cumulative case rates were 57.5 and 48.6 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 5.1 and 4.3.

Dysentery showed some increase but continued generally low, with 72 cases and 10 deaths reported. The current and cumulative case rates were 5.1 and 4.5. The current death rate was 0.7 compared with a cumulative rate of 1.3.

The number of typhoid fever cases (330) was approximately 7 percent higher than the number in the previous week (308), but was lower than the number for any week in 1946. Typhoid fever deaths declined from 36 to 22. The current and cumulative case rates were 23.5 and 20.1 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 1.6 and 1.7.

Paratyphoid fever cases increased nearly 30 percent from 56 to 72 in the current week. No deaths were reported. The weekly case rate was 5.1 compared with the cumulative rate of 3.9. The cumulative death rate was 0.2.

Smallpox remained about the same with 15 cases and 2 deaths reported. Both the current and cumulative case rates were 1.1 and corresponding death rates were 0.1.

Epidemic typhus cases increased somewhat from 70 to 76 in the current week. Only 2 deaths from epidemic typhus were reported. The current and cumulative case rates were 5.4 and 4.4 respectively, while corresponding death rates were 0.1 and 0.3.

Malaria cases increased nearly 14 percent from 190 to 216 in the current week. No deaths were reported. The current case rate was 15.4 compared with a cumulative rate of 11.5. The cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

No cholera cases or deaths have been reported this year.

Scarlet fever cases (70) increased more than 100 percent from 34 in the previous week, but no deaths were reported. The current rate was 5.0 compared with a cumulative rate of 2.8. The cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

Epidemic meningitis cases (62) were twice the number reported in the previous week (31), and greater than the number reported in any week in 1946 except the weeks ending 20 April and 1 June. The number of deaths (8) was the same as in the previous week. The current case rate (4.4) was, of course, appreciably higher than the cumulative rate of 2.5. The current and cumulative death rates were 0.6 and 0.5 respectively.

One case and one death from Japanese B. encephalitis were reported, making the total for the year thus far 1 case and 2 deaths. Both the current case and death rates were 0.1. The cumulative rates were less than 0.1.

There were no cases of plague.

Paragraph two of the Summary Report for 11 January is rescinded, and rates will be carried for venereal diseases as in the past.

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT  
OF  
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDING 18 JANUARY 1947

(C) Current cases plus delayed reports  
(T) Total cases for year to date

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)
HOKKAIDO	35	60	177	337	73	143
AOMORI	1	10	27	89	20	37
IWATE	2	6	8	24	13	27
MIYAGI	-	14	35	105	27	75
AKITA	5	12	45	133	26	63
YAMAGATA	6	12	30	94	37	113
FUKUSHIMA	32	36	55	93	17	74
IBARAKI	12	30	49	118	77	140
TOCHIGI	14	28	100	200	56	158
GUMMA	9	20	34	92	37	110
SAITAMA	33	53	119	130	40	102
CHIBA	25	31	113	136	115	130
TOHYO	61	123	153	281	82	174
KANAGAWA	42	86	255	585	56	135
NIIGATA	14	22	42	62	37	53
TOYAMA	8	14	41	87	30	52
ISHIKAWA	17	42	64	123	40	113
FUKUI	19	33	17	41	12	26
YAMAGASHI	-	-	23	40	3	5
NAGANO	8	26	48	132	31	86
Gifu	15	50	42	138	23	57
SHIZUOKA	3	22	26	72	40	102
AICHI	131	137	233	533	98	222
MIE	24	74	56	142	33	84
SHIGA	23	63	38	74	12	37
KYOTO	39	86	164	324	114	184
OSAKA	144	280	397	761	317	636
HYOGO	48	97	192	330	130	318
NARA	9	29	26	39	7	14
WAKAYAMA	26	44	47	130	20	43
TOTTORI	7	24	37	263	53	121
SHIMANE	8	16	36	92	30	44
OKAYAMA	34	72	62	192	40	97
HIROSHIMA	6	26	137	241	30	57
YAMAGUCHI	11	11	43	52	44	47
TOKUSHIMA	2	9	17	41	24	53
KAGAWA	14	26	28	65	14	32
EHIME	3	15	64	184	55	152
KOCHI	6	11	36	70	23	71
FUKUOKA	72	178	316	685	113	280
SAGI	NR	11	NR	66	NR	17
NAGASAKI	11	29	129	284	44	80
KUMAMOTO	10	13	48	158	28	47
OITA	22	65	52	137	42	87
MIZAKI	14	15	37	55	27	52
KAGOSHIMA	2	5	41	80	37	40
TOTALS	1027	2073	3771	8257	2308	4840
RATE						
Current	73.3	49.3	268.9	196.3	134.3	115.1
Previous - 11 Jan.	47.8		217.2		120.7	
Previous - 4 Jan.	26.8		102.7		59.9	



SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM  
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR  
52 WEEK PERIOD ENDING 28 DECEMBER 1946

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	4149	119.3	408	11.7	3713	106.7	569	16.4
AOMORI	772	71.1	75	6.9	1466	135.0	241	22.2
IWATE	838	69.0	93	7.7	6786	559.1	891	73.4
MIYAGI	942	64.6	44	3.0	3228	269.4	327	27.2
AKITA	1012	84.9	23	7.8	2476	207.6	309	25.9
YAMAGATA	1260	27.6	83	6.4	4531	350.9	520	40.3
FUKUSHIMA	1299	67.9	57	3.0	8036	420.0	805	42.1
IBARAKI	599	30.9	52	2.7	3077	159.0	669	34.3
TOCHIGI	921	61.4	31	4.1	2527	178.5	467	31.1
GUMMA	258	17.0	60	3.2	3453	227.1	311	20.5
SAITAMA	953	47.3	57	2.8	1999	98.8	441	21.8
CHIBA	864	43.1	30	3.0	1258	32.8	252	12.6
TOKYO	2252	54.	230	4.8	1844	44.2	354	8.5
KANAGAWA	1056	52.4	96	4.8	1581	78.5	238	11.6
NIIGATA	1269	54.7	73	3.1	2580	111.2	267	11.5
TOYAMA	490	52.7	42	4.5	533	57.3	22	3.1
ISHIKAWA	960	109.7	52	5.9	205	23.4	32	3.7
FUKUI	366	52.8	28	4.0	336	48.4	30	3.3
YAMANASHI	220	27.7	18	2.3	1313	165.2	188	23.7
NAAGANO	826	40.8	43	2.1	2106	104.1	184	9.1
Gifu	463	32.2	58	4.0	1005	69.8	214	14.9
SHIZUOKA	1304	57.9	158	7.0	2879	127.7	542	24.0
AICHI	1989	68.3	102	3.5	1935	66.5	328	11.3
AIE	1161	84.9	30	2.2	462	33.8	88	3.4
Shiga	679	81.9	51	6.2	451	54.4	78	2.4
KYOTO	963	59.5	148	9.1	979	60.5	230	14.2
OSAKA	1003	33.8	145	4.9	814	27.4	162	5.5
HYOGO	1632	57.9	172	6.1	1685	59.8	322	11.4
KAWA	428	57.7	37	5.0	255	34.4	46	3.2
WAKAYAMA	579	62.2	36	3.9	301	32.3	67	7.2
TOTTORI	376	67.6	27	4.9	662	119.1	141	25.4
SHIMANE	879	103.8	74	8.7	747	88.2	182	21.5
OKAYAMA	946	31.7	94	6.1	1024	66.7	210	13.7
HIROSHIMA	1244	65.6	56	3.0	1521	80.2	236	12.4
YAMAGUCHI	2023	147.5	118	8.6	1134	82.7	235	17.1
TOKUSHIMA	618	74.8	52	6.3	1455	176.0	272	32.9
KAGAWA	803	92.3	51	5.9	1985	228.2	272	31.3
EHIME	1260	21.5	73	5.7	2038	150.2	324	26.6
KOCHI	1246	156.6	85	10.7	1219	153.2	261	32.6
FUKUOKA	3263	112.6	124	6.7	2312	79.8	312	11.0
SAGA	897	105.0	64	7.5	1147	134.3	103	12.1
NAGASAKI	999	70.6	117	8.3	1742	123.2	314	22.2
KUMAMOTO	370	22.7	28	11.7	1868	114.8	305	18.7
OITA	1130	28.7	77	6.7	976	85.3	251	21.9
MIYAZAKI	812	35.0	87	9.1	2084	218.2	264	27.3
FAGOSHIMA	790	48.6	56	3.4	1279	78.7	138	8.5
TOTALS	49136	67.5	3891	5.3	87737	120.4	13198	16.1

Yearly Report - 1946  
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PREFECTURE	TYPHOID				PARATYPHOID			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	2635	75.8	293	8.4	316	26.3	36	1.0
AOMORI	812	74.8	105	9.7	173	15.9	5	0.5
IWATE	729	60.1	131	10.0	114	9.4	2	0.2
MIYAGI	930	63.8	42	2.9	272	18.7	7	0.5
AKITA	453	38.0	70	5.9	49	4.1	3	0.3
YAMAGATA	964	74.6	106	8.2	435	33.7	15	1.2
FUKUSHIMA	1851	96.7	145	7.6	313	16.4	10	0.5
IBARAKI	1041	53.8	115	5.9	264	13.6	24	1.2
TOCHIGI	1556	103.8	231	15.4	237	19.1	30	1.3
GUNMA	698	45.9	74	4.9	111	7.3	4	0.3
SAITAMA	1244	61.5	188	9.3	135	9.1	10	0.5
CHIBA	1323	66.1	112	5.6	172	8.9	4	0.2
TOKYO	2249	53.9	216	5.2	633	16.5	23	0.3
KANAGAWA	1617	80.3	197	9.8	303	15.2	12	0.6
NIIGATA	1409	60.7	125	5.4	332	14.3	12	0.5
TOYAMA	835	95.1	85	9.1	100	10.8	2	0.2
ISHIKAWA	301	34.4	30	3.4	67	7.7	5	0.6
FUKUI	302	44.5	30	4.3	59	8.5	2	0.3
YAMALASHI	329	41.4	33	4.2	100	12.6	13	1.6
NAGA O	837	42.9	63	3.1	342	16.9	8	0.4
GIFU	1100	76.4	146	10.1	129	13.8	25	1.7
SHIZUOKA	1522	37.5	132	8.1	437	20.7	44	2.1
AICHI	1282	44.0	136	4.7	247	8.5	6	0.2
MIE	1138	83.2	125	9.1	136	9.9	6	0.4
SHIGA	341	41.1	52	6.3	31	3.7	3	0.4
KYOTO	1370	84.7	223	13.8	171	10.6	18	1.1
OSAKA	1328	44.7	170	5.7	206	6.9	20	0.7
HYOGO	2547	40.4	415	14.7	278	9.2	35	1.2
FARA	509	68.6	93	12.5	57	7.7	3	0.4
WAKAYAMA	823	83.4	140	15.0	89	9.6	10	1.1
TOTTORI	369	66.4	37	6.7	81	14.6	11	2.0
SHIMANE	736	86.9	123	14.5	145	17.1	8	0.9
OKAYAMA	1224	79.8	202	13.6	38	2.5	2	0.1
HIROSHIMA	1683	88.8	202	11.0	233	12.8	9	0.5
YAMAGUCHI	380	27.7	60	4.4	88	6.4	3	0.4
TOKUSHIMA	794	96.1	118	14.3	61	6.2	5	0.6
KAGAWA	602	69.2	72	8.3	213	24.5	11	1.3
EHIME	519	37.7	80	5.8	59	4.3	3	0.2
KOCHI	774	97.3	117	14.7	67	8.4	1	0.1
FUKUOKA	1301	44.9	120	4.1	341	11.8	12	0.4
SAGA	275	32.2	12	1.4	122	14.3	1	0.1
NAGASAKI	446	31.5	47	3.3	132	13.6	7	0.5
KUMAMOTO	230	14.1	33	2.0	48	2.9	-	-
OITA	237	20.7	39	3.4	53	4.6	3	0.3
MIZAGAMI	493	51.6	43	4.5	116	12.1	7	0.7
YAGOSHIMA	196	12.1	6	0.4	50	3.6	1	0.1
TOTALS	44421	60.9	5388	7.4	9090	12.5	474	0.7



Yearly Report - 1946  
Continued -

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				EPIDEMIC TYPHUS			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	2328	66.9	370	10.6	2452	70.5	341	9.8
AOMORI	75	3.9	16	1.5	843	77.2	83	7.6
IWATE	49	4.0	10	0.8	121	10.0	12	1.0
MIYAGI	113	7.7	23	1.6	437	32.0	41	2.8
AKITA	71	6.0	15	1.3	219	18.4	23	1.9
YAMAGATA	120	9.3	8	0.6	522	41.0	80	6.2
FUKUSHIMA	230	12.0	28	1.5	284	14.8	18	0.9
IBARAKI	183	9.5	31	1.6	281	14.5	28	1.4
TOCHIGI	74	4.0	16	1.1	150	10.7	17	1.1
GUMMA	91	6.0	17	1.1	108	7.1	17	1.1
SAITAMA	207	10.2	13	0.6	704	34.8	60	3.0
CHIBA	218	10.9	19	0.9	341	17.0	40	2.0
TOKYO	1821	43.7	136	3.3	9587	229.8	687	16.5
KANAGAWA	457	21.2	51	3.0	206	45.0	30	4.5
NIIGATA	134	5.8	18	0.8	126	5.4	21	0.9
TOYAMA	187	20.1	19	2.0	40	4.3	9	1.0
ISHIKAWA	120	13.7	28	3.2	72	9.0	10	1.1
FUKUI	100	20.8	17	3.5	57	8.2	4	0.6
YAMANASHI	87	10.9	12	1.5	140	17.3	10	1.3
NAAGANO	189	9.3	9	0.4	242	12.0	32	1.6
GIFU	250	17.4	35	2.4	83	6.0	14	1.0
SHIZUOKA	251	11.1	40	1.8	65	3.0	13	0.6
AICHI	1176	40.4	85	2.9	1124	38.6	94	3.2
MIE	232	17.0	33	2.4	85	6.2	12	0.9
SHIGA	162	13.5	19	2.3	63	7.6	14	1.7
KYOTO	697	43.1	116	7.2	1065	65.8	134	8.3
OSAKA	2432	81.9	533	18.2	6338	215.2	503	13.3
HYOGO	2160	76.6	464	16.5	2664	94.5	291	10.3
KARA	406	54.7	83	11.2	182	25.5	30	5.3
WAKAYAMA	227	24.4	33	3.5	95	10.2	12	1.3
TOTTORI	55	0.9	8	1.4	45	8.1	3	0.5
SHIMANE	127	15.0	22	2.6	23	3.1	4	0.5
OKAYAMA	230	15.0	50	3.3	130	8.5	29	1.3
HIROSHIMA	397	20.0	30	3.2	61	3.2	5	0.3
YAMAGUCHI	127	0.3	29	2.1	92	6.7	11	0.8
TOKUSHIMA	173	20.9	39	3.5	22	2.7	3	0.4
KAGAWA	220	33.3	58	6.7	76	8.7	9	1.0
EHIME	181	11.7	35	2.5	35	2.5	7	0.5
KOCHI	185	23.3	40	5.0	43	5.4	13	1.6
FUKUOKA	427	14.7	37	1.3	481	16.6	42	1.4
SAGA	54	6.3	11	1.3	41	4.8	5	0.6
FAGASAKI	324	22.9	65	4.6	432	31.0	16	1.1
KUMAMOTO	84	5.2	13	0.8	10	0.6	-	-
OITA	91	7.9	18	1.6	34	3.0	6	0.5
MIYAZAKI	41	4.3	8	0.8	22	2.3	5	0.5
KAGOSHIMA	173	10.6	27	1.7	51	3.1	3	0.2
TOTALS	17800	24.4	2823	3.9	31141	142.7	2322	4.0

Yearly Report - 1946  
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				CHOLERA			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	925	46.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	383	61.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	474	37.7	1	0.1	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	213	25.3	3	0.4	-	-	-	-
AKITA	674	98.0	1	0.1	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	456	61.2	1	0.1	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	196	17.8	1	0.1	6	0.3	2	0.1
IBARAKI	895	80.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	239	27.6	2	0.2	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	70	8.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	102	8.7	1	0.1	1	0.05	1	0.05
CHIBA	218	18.9	-	-	33	1.3	17	0.6
TOKIO	1546	64.2	3	0.1	12	0.3	3	0.1
KANAGAWA	472	40.6	1	0.1	29	1.4	104	5.2
NIIGATA	419	31.3	-	-	27	1.2	6	0.3
TOYAMA	210	39.1	-	-	77	3.3	31	3.3
ISHIKAWA	262	51.9	1	0.2	22	2.5	10	1.1
FUKUI	120	30.0	6	1.5	14	2.0	4	0.6
YAMANASHI	120	26.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	512	43.3	-	-	2	0.1	-	-
GIFU	87	10.5	2	0.2	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	152	11.7	-	-	2	0.1	1	0.04
AICHI	974	58.0	1	0.1	10	0.3	6	0.2
MIE	231	29.3	-	-	2	0.1	2	0.1
SHIGA	1658	346.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	347	37.2	-	-	17	1.1	3	0.2
OSAKA	104	6.1	-	-	70	2.4	37	1.2
HIROSHIMA	720	44.3	1	-	15	0.5	13	0.5
KARA	242	56.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	256	47.7	-	-	6	0.6	4	0.4
TOTTORI	330	102.9	-	-	3	1.1	4	0.7
SHIMANE	297	60.8	-	-	17	2.0	7	0.8
OKAYAMA	163	18.4	-	-	34	2.2	21	1.4
HIROSHIMA	1051	96.1	-	-	169	8.9	68	3.6
YAMAGUCHI	725	91.6	1	0.1	90	6.6	44	3.2
TOKUSHIMA	1110	232.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	955	190.3	1	0.2	1	0.1	1	0.1
EHIME	1126	141.7	4	0.5	17	1.2	8	0.6
KOCHI	355	77.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	1733	103.6	17	1.0	185	6.4	55	1.9
SAGA	2141	434.4	13	3.6	88	10.3	30	3.5
NAGASAKI	419	51.4	2	0.2	164	11.6	23	6.6
KUMAMOTO	442	47.1	1	0.1	25	1.5	11	0.7
OITA	1035	153.7	32	3.3	6	0.5	1	0.1
MIYAZAKI	428	77.6	1	0.2	17	1.8	4	0.4
KAGOSHIMA	620	68.1	-	-	65	4.0	35	2.2
TOTAL	26207	62.3	87	0.2	1229	1.7	323	0.4



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Continued -

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS				JAP. B. ENCEPHALITIS			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
HOKKAIDO	395	11.4	18	0.5	232	6.7	74	2.1	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	23	2.1	1	0.1	73	6.7	25	2.3	-	-	-	-
IWATE	14	1.2	-	-	41	3.4	13	1.1	2	0.3	1	0.1
MIYAGI	55	3.8	1	0.1	73	5.0	11	0.8	9	1.1	1	0.1
AKITA	50	4.2	2	0.2	40	3.4	12	1.0	3	0.4	1	0.1
YAMAGATA	55	4.3	-	-	45	3.5	13	1.0	1	0.1	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	58	3.0	1	0.1	69	3.6	15	0.8	9	0.8	4	0.4
IBARAKI	35	1.8	1	0.1	38	2.0	9	0.5	10	0.9	7	0.6
TOCHIGI	22	1.5	1	0.1	13	0.9	8	0.5	2	0.2	1	0.1
GUMMA	42	2.8	2	0.1	19	1.2	2	0.1	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	66	3.3	3	0.1	12	0.6	1	0.05	2	0.2	1	0.1
CHIBA	41	2.0	-	-	29	1.4	11	0.5	2	0.2	2	0.2
TOKYO	410	9.8	7	0.2	140	3.4	40	1.0	7	0.3	-	-
KANAGAWA	26	4.8	2	0.1	37	1.8	6	0.3	3	0.3	3	0.3
NIIGATA	26	1.1	2	0.1	28	1.2	7	0.3	1	0.1	-	-
TOYAMA	5	0.5	1	0.1	4	0.4	3	0.3	2	0.4	1	0.2
ISHIKAWA	5	0.6	1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	5	0.7	-	-	2	0.3	2	0.1	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	11	1.4	1	0.1	20	2.5	3	0.4	6	1.3	2	0.4
NAGANO	76	3.8	2	0.1	11	0.5	2	0.1	-	-	-	-
GIFU	23	1.6	-	-	12	0.8	2	0.1	1	0.1	-	-
SHIZUOKA	33	2.8	9	0.4	38	1.7	18	0.8	-	-	-	-
AICHI	84	2.9	8	0.3	16	0.5	8	0.3	-	-	-	-
MIE	16	1.2	-	-	22	1.6	4	0.3	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	43	5.2	-	-	9	1.1	2	0.2	-	-	1	0.2
KYOTO	127	7.9	4	0.2	44	2.7	17	1.1	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	49	1.7	4	0.1	47	1.6	12	0.4	1	0.1	1	0.1
HYOGO	49	1.7	8	0.3	22	0.8	10	0.4	2	0.1	1	0.1
WARA	11	1.5	2	0.3	3	0.4	1	0.1	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	24	2.6	3	0.3	2	0.2	-	-	2	0.4	-	-
TOTTORI	8	1.4	2	0.4	15	2.7	4	0.7	3	0.3	-	-
SHIMANE	9	1.1	-	-	8	0.9	3	0.4	11	2.3	7	1.4
OKAYAMA	25	1.6	-	-	7	0.5	3	0.2	8	0.9	3	0.3
HIROSHIMA	14	0.7	1	0.1	18	0.9	5	0.3	13	1.2	6	0.5
YAMAGUCHI	25	1.8	2	0.1	32	2.3	5	0.4	8	1.0	1	0.1
TOKUSHIMA	2	0.2	1	0.1	17	2.1	4	0.5	7	1.5	5	1.0
KAGAWA	21	2.4	1	0.1	9	1.0	4	0.5	4	0.8	5	1.0
EHIME	22	1.6	1	0.1	6	0.4	2	0.1	14	1.8	5	0.6
KOCHI	24	3.0	3	0.4	7	0.9	3	0.4	9	2.0	6	1.3
FUKUOKA	40	1.4	2	0.1	95	3.3	28	1.0	6	0.4	2	0.1
SAGA	2	0.2	1	0.1	11	1.3	2	0.2	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	17	1.2	2	0.1	39	2.8	17	1.2	3	0.4	1	0.1
KUMAMOTO	3	0.2	-	-	14	0.9	3	0.2	11	1.2	5	0.5
OITA	3	0.3	-	-	5	0.4	4	0.3	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	10	1.0	-	-	25	2.6	5	0.5	10	1.8	4	0.7
KAGOSHIMA	5	0.3	-	-	19	1.2	2	0.1	4	0.4	2	0.2
TOTALS	2202	3.0	100	0.1	1468	2.0	424	0.6	176	0.4	79	0.2

Cumulative cases and deaths include all reported, beginning with the week ending 5 January through 28 December for all diseases, except malaria and Jap. B. encephalitis, which are reported from 2 June.

Rates per 100,000.

Plague: 0

Prepared by: Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP  
(From Japanese Sources).





Digest of Summary Report for Year 1946  
(52 Week Period Ending 28 December 1946)

Table I gives the case rates for reportable diseases for the years 1940 to 1946 insofar as they are available. Significant reductions were recorded in the annual rates of epidemic meningitis (62 percent), diphtheria (37 percent) and typhoid fever (14 percent). Paratyphoid fever and scarlet fever rates also decreased slightly. Increases were recorded for epidemic typhus (1194 percent), smallpox (917 percent), dysentery (11 percent) and cholera.

Table II shows the number of cases and deaths, the case and death rates and the case-fatality rate for each disease for the 52 week period ending 28 December 1946. In terms of numbers of cases, the most important communicable diseases were dysentery (87,737), diphtheria (49,166), typhoid fever (44,421), epidemic typhus (31,141), and malaria (26,207). Smallpox (17,800) and paratyphoid fever (9,090) also accounted for large numbers of cases. In terms of deaths the most important communicable diseases were dysentery (13,198), typhoid fever (5,388), diphtheria, (3,891), epidemic typhus (2,909) and smallpox (2,823).

Although Japanese B. encephalitis was relatively unimportant in numbers of cases, it had the highest fatality rate. There were nearly 45 deaths per 100 cases reported. The second highest case fatality rate was recorded for cholera (42.9). Nearly 30 out of every 100 cases of epidemic meningitis were fatal. There were approximately 15 deaths per 100 cases of both dysentery and smallpox. Approximately 12 deaths were reported for every 100 cases of typhoid fever. Less than 10 deaths per 100 cases were reported for epidemic typhus (9.3), diphtheria (7.9), paratyphoid fever (5.2), scarlet fever (4.5) and malaria, (0.3).

Table III gives the annual number of cases and deaths and the corresponding rates for each prefecture.

#### Diphtheria

The diphtheria case and death rates for the 52 week period ending 28 December 1946 were 67.5 and 5.3 respectively.

The lowest rate was recorded for Gumma prefecture (17.0) and the highest for Kochi prefecture (156.6). In general the 25 prefectures having rates below the national rate are located in the central part of Honshu, while the high rates prevailed in Hokkaido, the northern and southern portions of Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu.

The national case rate declined 37 percent from 107.2 in 1945, which was the first year for which a decline has been recorded since 1940.

The decline in the incidence of diphtheria was not general throughout the country, however. It was most marked in the prefectures located in the central part of Honshu. The picture was not so encouraging in Hokkaido, northern Honshu, southern Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu. In these areas the rates were not only higher than the national average, but there were actual increases in the diphtheria rate or only very slight decreases compared with the 1945 rate. Increases were recorded for eleven prefecture. Aomori and Akita in northern Honshu, Fukui in central Honshu, Shimane, Hiroshima and Okayama in southern Honshu, Kochi in Shikoku, and Nagasaki, Saga, Kagoshima and Miyazaki in Kyushu. Increases of more than 100 percent were recorded in the rates for Hiroshima and Miyazaki. The rate for Nagasaki increased almost 550 percent from 10.9 to 70.6.

## Dysentery

The dysentery case and death rates for 1946 were 120.4 and 18.1 respectively. Dysentery rates were higher than the national rate in 18 prefectures. These included nearly all the prefectures from Hokkaido down through Yamanashi and Shizuoka, all of the prefectures in Shikoku, and 3 prefectures in Kyushu. Rates were more than twice the national average in 4 neighboring prefectures: Iwate (559.1), Yamagata (350.9), Miyagi (269.4) and Fukushima (420.0).

Dysentery decreased in 1941, 1942 and 1943, but has increased steadily during the past three years. The national rate increased 10 percent from 108.9 in 1945 to 120.4 in 1946, the highest rate recorded in the last 7 years. The 1946 rate was higher than the 1945 rate in 23 prefectures. Marked increases were recorded in most of the prefectures mentioned as having higher than average rates as well as in the band of prefectures on the northern coast of Honshu, including Toyama, Ishikawa, Fukui, Kyoto, Hyogo and Okayama. Six prefectures which had higher than average rates in 1946 nevertheless had rates lower than their 1945 experience. These were Shizuoka, Yamanashi, Kagawa, Tokushima, Ehime and Saga. The dysentery rate in Shizuoka, while remaining higher than the national average, dropped nearly 70 percent from 405.5 in 1945 to 127.7 in 1946. The decrease in the rates for Tokushima, Kagawa and Ehime ranged from 35 to 56 percent, although the rates nevertheless remained higher than average.

Reductions of more than 50 percent were recorded for 5 prefectures on the southern coast of Honshu, including Shizuoka, Aichi, Mie, Wakayama, and Osaka, and in Kagawa, Fukuoka and Kagoshima prefectures.

## Typhoid Fever

The annual case and death rates for typhoid fever were 60.9 and 7.4 respectively. In general the range of prefectural rates was not great. Rates less than half the national average were recorded for 4 prefectures; Yamaguchi (27.7), Oita (20.7), Kumamoto (14.1), and Kagoshima (12.1). Rates approximately 150 percent of the national average were recorded for 6 prefectures; Fukushima (96.7), Tochigi (103.8), Toyama (95.1), Hyogo (90.4), Tokushima (96.1) and Kochi (97.3).

The national rate declined for the third successive year, having dropped nearly 15 percent from 71.2 in 1945 to 60.9 in 1946. Prefectural rates decreased in 25 instances and increased in 21 instances. The sharpest decreases in rates were recorded for Yamanashi (64 percent), Nagano (56 percent) and Hyogo (50 percent). While Hyogo had a typhoid rate of 90.4, this nevertheless amounts to only half of the 1945 rate for that prefecture.

Increases of more than 100 percent were recorded in the rates for 5 prefectures; Fukui (111 percent increase), Hiroshima (114 percent), Okayama (152 percent), Miyazaki (341 percent) and Nagasaki (570 percent).

It is interesting to note that all 7 of the prefectures in Kyushu had typhoid fever rates less than the national average in 1946 but the 1946 rates for 5 of these prefectures were higher than their 1945 rates.

## Paratyphoid Fever

The annual case and death rates for paratyphoid fever were 12.5 and 0.7. By prefecture the case rate ranged from 2.5 in Okayama to 33.7 in Yamagata. Slightly more than half of the prefectures had annual rates less than the national average. Of these, 9 had rates that were approximately 50 percent or less of the national average.



These were Akita, Shiga, Okayama, Yamaguchi, Tokushima, Ehime, Kumamoto, Oita and Kagoshima. With the exception of Akita, these prefectures are in southern Honshu, Shikoku and Kagoshima. Twenty-one prefectures had annual rates higher than the national rate. Six of these, however, were from 13 to 48 percent lower than the 1945 rate. These were Hokkaido, Tochigi, Tokyo, Niigata, Yamanashi and Nagano. Six prefectures had rates 150 percent or more of the national average. These were Hokkaido, Miyagi, Yamagata, Tochigi, Shizuoka and Kagawa. With the exception of Kagawa, these are in the central and northern part of the country.

The national rate of 12.5 was only slightly less than the rate of 12.9 in 1945. Interestingly enough, only 16 prefectures showed a decrease in the incidence of paratyphoid fever. These include Hokkaido, two prefectures in Northern Honshu, nine in central Honshu, three in southern Honshu, and one in Shikoku.

#### Smallpox

The national smallpox case and death rates in 1946 were 24.4 and 3.9 respectively. This represented an increase of more than 900 percent over the case rate of 2.4 in 1945. From 1940 through 1944 the annual case rate was less than 1. Increases in the annual rate were recorded for every prefecture except Akita.

The very high national rate, however, was due to major epidemics in eight prefectures. These were Hokkaido, with a rate of 66.9, Tokyo (43.7), Aichi (40.4) and six neighboring prefectures, Kyoto (43.1), Osaka (81.9), Hyogo (76.6), Nara (54.7), Wakayama (24.4) and Kagawa (33.3). The rates of the remaining 37 prefectures were all below the national average and 23 of these were less than 50 percent of the national rate.

#### Epidemic Typhus

The annual case and death rates for epidemic typhus were 42.7 and 4.0 respectively. The case rate increased more than 1,000 percent over the rate of 3.3 in 1945. During the 5 years, 1940-1944, the rate increased steadily from less than 1 to 5.5. In 1946 the case rate increased in every prefecture.

Although the increase in epidemic typhus was general throughout the country, the national rate was especially high because of major epidemics in 13 prefectures. Prefectural rates exceeded the national rate in only 7 instances, but rates were significantly high in the following 13 prefectures; Hokkaido (70.5), and Aomori (77.9) in the north; Yamagata (41.0) and Miyagi (32.0) in north central Honshu; Tokyo (229.8), Saitama (34.8), Kanagawa (45.0) and Aichi (38.6) in central Honshu; Kyoto (65.8), Hyogo (94.5), Osaka (215.2) and Nara (25.5) in southern Honshu; and Nagasaki (31.0) in Kyushu. The case rates in all other prefectures were less than half of the national rate.

#### Malaria

The annual case and death rates for malaria were 62.3 and 0.2. Reports on malaria were initiated in June of 1946 and no comparisons with past experience can be made. The case rates by prefecture ranged from 6.1 in Osaka to 434.4 in Saga. More than half the prefectures recorded rates within a fairly close range of the national average. Prefectural rates were approximately 50 percent or less of the national rate in 14 instances and 150 percent or more of the national rate in 11 prefectures. In general, low rates prevailed in Hokkaido, and northern and central Honshu, while high rates occurred in southern Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu. There were, however, 5 prefectures in the low-rate area which experienced unusually high rates. These were Iwate (67.7),



Akita (98.0), Ibaraki (80.2), Tokyo (64.2) and Shiga (346.7). Conversely there were 3 prefectures in the high-rate area which had relatively low rates. These were Mie (29.3), Osaka (6.1) and Okayama (18.4).

### Cholera

During 1946 there were 1,229 cases and 626 deaths reported for cholera. The case and death rates were 1.7 and 0.9 respectively. No cases were reported in 1945 and data are not available for previous years.

More than 80 percent of the cholera cases occurred in 13 prefectures, all of which had rates in excess of the national rate. Most of these prefectures are located along the coast of the Sea of Japan. They include Toyama (8.3), Ishikawa (2.5), Fukui (2.0), Osaka (2.4), Shimane (2.0), Okayama (2.2), Hiroshima (8.9), Yamaguchi (6.6), Fukuoka (6.4), Sage (10.3), Nagasaki (11.6), Miyazaki (1.8) and Kagoshima (4.0). Fifteen prefectures reported no cases of cholera.

It should be noted that 104 deaths were reported for Kanagawa compared with only 29 cases. Of the deaths reported, only 6 should be charged against Kanagawa. The remaining 98 were deaths of repatriates. The cholera cases among repatriates are not included in this summation.

### Scarlet Fever

There were 2,209 cases of scarlet fever and 100 deaths during 1946; the rates were 3.0 and 0.1 respectively. The case rate was only slightly less than that recorded for 1945 (3.1). Scarlet fever has declined steadily throughout the last 7 years from a rate of 26.7 in 1940 to 3.0 in the current year. The rates of about half the prefectures increased and about half decreased during 1946.

Rates of 12 prefectures equalled or exceeded the national rate, and cases in these prefectures accounted for more than 65 percent of the country's total. They were located mostly in the northern and central sections of the country and included; Hokkaido (11.4), Miyagi (3.8), Akita (4.2), Yamagata (4.3), Gukushima (3.0), Saitama (3.3), Tokyo (9.8), Kanagawa (4.8), Nagano (3.8), Shiga (5.2), Kyoto (7.9) and Kochi (3.0). It should be noted that, although the rates of Saitama, Kanagawa, Shiga and Kyoto were relatively high, they were nevertheless lower than the rates in these prefectures in 1945.

The rates of 20 prefectures were less than half of the national rate.

### Epidemic Meningitis

There were 1,468 cases of epidemic meningitis and 424 deaths in 1946. The corresponding rates were 2.0 and 0.6. From 1940 to 1944 the annual case rate fluctuated from 1.1 to 2.0 but increased to 5.3 in 1945. In 1946 the rate was cut more than 60 percent to approximately the same level maintained prior to 1945. Reductions in rates were recorded for 28 prefectures extending from Hokkaido in the north to Kagoshima in the south.

Sixteen prefectures had rates equal to or greater than the national rate and accounted for more than 70 percent of all the cases in the country. Eight of these, although relatively high, were lower than the corresponding rates in 1945. The seven northernmost prefectures all had high rates and the remaining 9 high rate prefectures were somewhat scattered throughout the rest of the country.

### Japanese B. encephalitis

There were 176 cases and 79 deaths recorded for Japanese B. encephalitis during the last 7 months of 1946. The annual case and death rates were 0.4 and 0.2 respectively. Fourteen prefectures had no cases of Japanese B. encephalitis. The remaining 32 prefectures reported from 1 to 14 cases, representing annual rates of 0.1 to 2.3. Most of the prefectures having comparatively high rates were in southern Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu.



TABLE I

## COMMUNICABLE DISEASE

ANNUAL CASE RATES (per 100,000) 1940 - 1946

DISEASES	<u>1940</u>	<u>1941</u>	<u>1942</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>1946</u>
Diphtheria	53.0	56.1	61.6	86.2	129.6	107.2	67.5
Dysentery	115.5	81.4	77.1	68.1	75.5	108.9	120.4
Typhoid	56.2	56.1	49.2	114.7	80.2	71.3	60.9
Paratyphoid	8.6	8.6	8.7	17.0	21.3	12.9	13.5
Smallpox	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.4	2.4	24.4
Epidemic Typhus	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.9	5.5	3.3	42.7
Scarlet Fever	26.7	20.7	17.5	13.7	8.8	3.1	3.0
Epidemic Meningitis	2.0	1.7	1.1	1.5	2.0	5.3	2.0
Cholera						0.0	1.7
Malaria							6.2
Jap. B. Encephalitis							0.4
Plague						0.0	0.0



TABLE II

## COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN - 1946

## CASES AND DEATHS

DISEASES	NUMBER OF CASES	RATE	NUMBER OF DEATHS	RATE	CASE FATALITY *
Diphtheria	49166	67.5	3891	5.3	7.9
Dysentery	87737	120.4	13198	18.1	15.0
Typhoid	44421	60.9	5388	7.4	12.1
Paratyphoid	9090	12.5	474	0.7	5.2
Smallpox	17800	24.4	2823	3.9	15.9
Epidemic Typhus	31141	42.7	2909	4.0	9.3
Malaria	26207	62.3	87	0.2	0.3
Cholera	1229	1.7	528	0.9	42.9
Scarlet Fever	2209	3.0	100	0.1	4.5
Epidemic Meningitis	1468	2.0	424	0.6	28.9
Jap. B. Encephalitis	176	0.4	79	0.2	44.9
Plague	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0

\*Deaths per 100 cases